

LAWS TO PROTECT ANIMALS.

The Rules Which Govern the Humane Society.

AND WINE WILL BE EXPUNDED.

An Act Passed in 1884, Which Has Been Adopted by the Present Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—It Follows. All Will Be Well.

The following act, passed by the legislature of 1884, has been adopted as the rules and regulations of the present society for the prevention of cruelty to animals:

(Chapter LI. of the Laws of 1884.) AN ACT TO MAKE FURTHER AND BETTER PROVISION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Be it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. If any person shall over-drive, overload, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, or cruelly beat, or needlessly mutilate, or kill, or cause or procure to be over-driven, over-loaded, tortured, tormented, or deprived of necessary sustenance, or to be cruelly beaten, or needlessly mutilated or killed, or, as aforesaid, any living creature, every such offender shall, for every such offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or shall receive money for, the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock, or other creature, and every person who shall encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place to be so kept or used, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any Poundmaster who shall receive into his Pound any creature, shall supply to the same, during such confinement, a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome water, and in default thereof shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. If any person shall carry, or cause to be carried, in or upon any vehicle or other conveyance, any creature in a cruel or inhuman manner, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall willfully set on foot, or instigate, or move to, or carry on, or promote, or engage in or to do any act towards the disturbance of any act of cruelty to animals, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale, or use or expose, or who shall cause or procure to be sold, or offered for sale, or used, or to be exposed, any horse or any other animal having the disease known as glanders, or farcy, or any other contagious or infectious disease, known by such person to be dangerous to human life, or which shall be diseased past recovery, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 7. The agent of any society which shall be formed or incorporated for the prevention of cruelty to animals, upon being appointed thereto by the president of such society, in any district in this Kingdom, may within such district bring before any district Justice or Police Magistrate thereof, offenders for violating the provisions of this Act, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 8. Any officer, agent or member of such society may lawfully interfere to prevent the perpetration of any act of cruelty upon any animal in his presence. Any person who shall interfere with or obstruct any such officer, agent or member in the discharge of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 9. When any person arrested in the time of such arrest in charge of any vehicle drawn by or containing any animal, any agent of such society may take charge of such animal and of such vehicle and its contents, and deposit the same in a safe place of custody, or deliver the same into the possession of the Police or Sheriff of the place wherein such arrest was made, who shall thereupon assume the custody thereof.

SEC. 10. Upon complaint under oath to any district judge or magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant has just and reasonable cause to suspect that any of the provisions of law relating to or in anywise affecting animals have been, or are about to be, violated in any particular building or place such magistrate shall immediately issue and deliver a warrant to any person authorized by law to make arrests for such offense, authorizing him to enter and search such building or place and to arrest any person there present found violating any of said laws, and to bring such person before the nearest magistrate of competent jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 11. In this Act and in every law passed, or which may be passed, relating to or affecting animals, the singular shall include the plural. The words "animal" or "flesh animal" shall be held to include every living creature, the words "torture," "torment," or "cruelty" shall be held to include every act, omission, or neglect whereby any sensible physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted, and the words "owner" and "person" shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals.

SEC. 12. Any person convicted under the provisions of this Act shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty dollars or be imprisoned with or without hard labor not exceeding one month or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted that Chapter XXIV of the Penal Code be and the same is hereby repealed, as well as all other Acts and parts of

Acts inconsistent with and contrary to the provisions of this Act. Approved this twenty-first day of August, A.D. 1884.

KALAKAUA REX.

HE LEFT.

An Inate Husband Settles the Fate of a Would-be Conqueror.

A young lawyer, who arrived here recently from a British possession, got himself into a rather embarrassing scrape.

He was riding on one of the palatial cars owned by the tramway company, when two ladies got on. The latter were half-Whites, and Mr. Lawyer set at once about their conquest. This did not happen to be a very easy thing, as the ladies were not of the stamp that he thought them. He persisted, however, in his attentions until the ladies were compelled to move. Even this did not phase the would-be conqueror, who continued to pursue them.

It so happened that the husband of one of the ladies was on the car, but in another seat. He did not notice what the man was doing for some time, but when he did, he told him in a low voice that if he did not leave the car at once he would be thrown off.

He left.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

Captain Parker Makes a Haul of Twenty-four Tins.

Captain Parker was watching for opium Tuesday afternoon, and he got what he was after. Twenty-four tins of the black stuff are now under lock and key at the station house instead of being on the Mikahala en route for Kauai, and two Chinamen had to put up bail to the amount of \$500 each in order to be at liberty, instead of rejoicing at having safely evaded the police.

Two shipments of opium were planned, and one got away, but the second was seized. Captain Parker learned that a tin chest loaded on a dray contained the contraband article, and his suspicions were confirmed when the driver, instead of going down Nuuanu street to the wharf, went around by the fish market. Parker walked over to the post office, then ran down Kahuamānua street and caught the load.

SAYS HE WON'T PAY.

E. B. Thomas Objects to Paying Alimony.

E. B. Thomas appeared before Judge Whiting Tuesday afternoon in the course of the proceedings in the divorce suit brought by his wife. Mr. Thomas was not at his best. He had visited several places where liquid refreshment was to be found, and he had found it.

During the trial Mr. Thomas became quite familiar with Judge Whiting, and several times he had to be suppressed. When the judge informed him that he would have to pay \$12 a week each to his wife and child, until the divorce case was settled, Mr. Thomas rebelled. As he tersely put it, "he'd be damned if he would." But he will probably change his mind rather than go to jail for contempt.

Fursch Mardi's Death.

Fursch Mardi, the famous opera singer, who was selected by Verdi, to sing the title role in "Aida," died on September 15th, in extreme poverty, in an old farm house, near Plainfield, New Jersey. She sang in New York, during this last season, in "Lohengrin," with Melba and Lasalle. She was taken ill, and retired to this remote farm house. She had been a free liver and had no money. She became helpless and destitute of the necessities of life. Nor would she inform her friends of her condition, and so died in poverty, while friends were ignorant of her needs.

There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts become swollen, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept on hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 5¢ cent bottle at once and you will never regret it. For sale by all Dealers. BROWN, SMITH & Co. Agents for H. I.

STORIES OF PUNAHOU COLLEGE.

Rumors Sifted and the True Story Is Learned.

PROFESSOR HOSMER'S ATTITUDE.

He Did Not Reflect Upon the Half-Whites Nor Punish the Lads for "speaking About 'the Queen'"—A Letter in His Behalf Received.

If all the rumors which have been in circulation since last Wednesday had been true, Punahou College would, by this time, have been in the throes of a revolution, and at least half of all the scholars would have been withdrawn from that popular seat of learning. But the reports were not true, and the old college still goes on its serene way, disturbed by nothing.

The rumors assumed such a presumably tangible form that several scholars were withdrawn from the Preparatory school, and at least one from the College itself, although the latter has since returned.

The story as told, at first in whispers, but now in louder tones by those who wish to believe it, is about as follows:

It seems that, last Wednesday evening, Miss Macleod, one of the teachers at the College had charge of the students during the study hour. The scholars became slightly unruly, and it was necessary for Miss Macleod to call Professor Hosmer, the school's principal, to subdue the spirits of the scholars. He, it is said, called the two ringleaders, half-White boys and brothers, to his room, and gave them quite a lecture. Here, the story becomes somewhat mixed. Some claim that, during the course of the talk, Mrs. Dominis' name was brought up in some way, and that one of the boys referred to her as "the queen." It is claimed that Professor Hosmer told the boy that he must say the "ex-queen," and not the "queen." This the boy refused to do. Then, the story goes, Mr. Hosmer raised his hand, as if to strike the boy, when his brother told him that if he did he would get into trouble.

Mr. Hosmer still threatened to strike, when one of the boys hit him, and knocked him down. This is one story. Another, which includes portions of this one, is that after the above trouble, Mr. Hosmer put the two boys in their rooms, and told them they would have to stay there for a month. He is also said to have told several white boys not to associate with any of the half-White scholars, as the "native blood was sure to show out some time, and they were not fit for good boys to know."

All this, when it became noised around, raised a big fuss. It was claimed that Professor Hosmer had discriminated greatly against royalist scholars, and that the whole affair was simply a political scheme to show those who were in favor of restoration that the "P. G.'s" were better than they were. Those parents who were royalists became very indignant, and if the reports were true, they would have been perfectly right.

Before the facts became known, four of the scholars going to the Preparatory School, which is under the same management as the college, were withdrawn, and one from the college. The parents were most indignant that such statements should have been made in regard to half-Whites, and were very severe on Professor Hosmer for his alleged tirade against them. But the fact of the matter is, that Mr. Hosmer never said a word derogatory of the half-Whites, never locked two boys up in their rooms for a month, was never struck by a boy, never insisted on Mrs. Dominis' being called "ex-queen," and, in fact, is not the tyrant and double dyed villain which he has been made out. Those who know Mr. Hosmer could hardly believe such a thing possible at any time, and they will be glad to know positively that there is no truth in the report.

The true case is that recently an epidemic of swearing seems to have struck the college. Several of the boys were heard using language which would not grace a drawing-room, and Mr. Hosmer called six of them to account for it. It so happened that three of the outcasts were royalists, and the others annexationists. He informed them that they came to Punahou to learn something else besides profanity and, as that study was not included in the college curriculum, it would be better for them to abandon it. Then he told the boys that they would be required to spend all their spare time in their rooms for three days, as a punishment.

During the progress of Mr. Hosmer's lecture to the young offenders, he made the remark which was so twisted as to become the reported tirade against half-Whites. Some of the boys were half-Whites and, in partial extension of their using bad language, Mr. Hosmer said that Hawaiian boys, when talking native, were prone to be freer in their speech than were white boys. This was, according to the boys' own stories, said in the kindest way possible, but in some way it leaked out and became the distorted version which has caused all the trouble.

After the reports had started, and had assumed the shape which they did, two of the half-White boys concerned made a volunteer statement in writing to Mr. Hosmer to the effect that he had not, to their knowledge, ever abused the half-Whites, had made no derogatory statements concerning them, and that politics cut no figure whatever in the college.

This statement Mr. Hosmer has, and it certainly is a refutation of the various reports, if any was needed. Professor Hosmer was seen yesterday in regard to the matter, and said, he had heard the rumors but had paid

little attention to them, as all of them were false. "In regard to the scholars who were withdrawn," said he, "the one who left the college returned the day after she was withdrawn by her parents. Those who took their children out of the Preparatory school had made other arrangements for them before they found out the true facts of the case. There is no trouble at the college, nor has there been."



Mr. Paul M. Weber.

All Run Down

Always Tired, Sleepless and Without Appetite

Blood Vitalized and Strength Renewed by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass." "For a couple of years, I was subject to feelings anything but good. I always felt tired, I could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not seem to benefit me any."

I Did Not Have Any Ambition to go around or work in fact was not able to do a good day's work. I happened to pick up a circular embracing advertisements and testimonials for Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after reading them decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. I have taken five bottles and must say that I have derived wonderful benefit from it and

Feel Like a New Man. I would recommend it to all sufferers and would urge them not to hesitate but to decide at once to take Hood's Sarsaparilla." PAUL M. WEBER, 1112 North Tenth Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, 3366 Wholesale Agents.

SCALDS and BURNS should have prompt and proper care or they may prove very dangerous and perhaps FATAL. ACCIDENTS are constantly happening. A Kick of a horse or cow may cause a bad bruise; the slip of an axe or knife may result in a serious cut.

Any of these things may happen to one of YOUR family at any moment. Have you a bottle of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER ready for use in such cases? It has no equal for the cure of Scalds, burns, cuts, swellings, bruises, sprains, sores, insect bites &c.—All Druggists sell it. PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HOLLISTER DRUG Co. Limited. AGENTS FOR PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer!

503 Fort Street, HONOLULU. CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S Boston Line of Packets.

Shippers will please take notice that the AMERICAN BARK EDWARD YAY Leaves New York on or about DEC. 15 for this port, if sufficient in amount of cargo. For further information, apply to Chas. Brewer & Co., 27 Killy St., Boston, Mass., or to CHAS. BREWER & CO. (L.D.), Honolulu, Agents.

New Advertisements.

Metropolitan Market King Street. Choicest Meats - FROM - Finest Herds. G. J. WALLER, Prop. FAMILIES AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE - AND AT THE - Lowest Market Prices.

Always Tired, Sleepless and Without Appetite. Blood Vitalized and Strength Renewed by Hood's Sarsaparilla. BENSON SMITH & CO. JOBBING AND MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS. Pure Drugs. MEDICAL PREPARATIONS AND PATENT MEDICINES AT THE LOWEST PRICES. BEAVER SALOON. H. J. COLTE, Proprietor. BEAVER SALOON. H. J. COLTE, Proprietor.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.) Assets: £4,000,000. Net Income: £979,000. Claims Paid: £12,569,000.

Insurance Notices.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company. TOTAL ASSETS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893, £11,000,000 7s. 6d.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS - - ATLANTIC Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG-

NORTH GERMAN Fire Insurance Company, -OF HAMBURG-

The Liverpool and London and Globe INSURANCE CO. (ESTABLISHED 1846.)

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE. INSURANCE

Northern Assurance Co Of London for FIRE & LIFE. ESTABLISHED 1836. ACCUMULATED FUNDS - £3,975,000 BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd Of Liverpool for MARINE. CAPITAL - £1,000,000. Reduction of Rates Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Agents for MARINE INSURANCE

GERMAN LLOYD Marine Insurance Company -OF BERLIN-

FORTUNA General Insurance Company -OF BERLIN-

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY For Sea, River & Land Transport -OF BREMEN-